CITY OF WASHINGTON. APRIL 15, 1854.

MR. E. K. LUNDY, bookseller, Bridge street orgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel in

GEORGE W. MEARSON IS our authorize agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session vesterday. The House of Representatives passed a bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands, according to the time they have been in market.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, in response to a resolution, communicating additional copies of correspondence relative to the capture and subsequent release of Martin Koszta.

A condensation of two of the more important letters will be found in our congressional re-

The Senate's amendments to the West Point academy bill were considered, but not disposed of; and the House adjourned till Monday.

A SUDDEN TRANSFORMATION. Our prudent neighbors of the National Intelligencer, and other whig journals, have been wont to chide us, and those who think with us, for what they regard as our progressive Young American tendencies. We quite shocked many of those who belong to the stand-still school, by several articles which we wrote a few months since, in which we illustrated the difference between "Old Fogyism" and "Young America." They accused us of a want of reverence for the illustrious founders of the republic. They accused us of disturbing the repose of the mighty dead, of abandoning the true faith, and running after strange gods. It was in vain that we disclaimed these wild propensities, these irregular, wayward, and rash impulses, that are attributed to those belonging to the school of Young America. In vain did we declare that we were in favor only of proper progress and real improvement. The offence could not be palliated in their eyes. There was no pardon for our transgressions.

' Again, because we spoke of territorial expansion, of new acquisitions, and especially of Cuba, we were regarded with the same horror with which good, pious old ladies who spend their days in knitting, reading tracts, and stirring the fire, regard those wicked men who commit burglary, larceny, and highway robbery.

But, in these latter days, one greater than ourselves has exhibited a more voracious greed, a wilder ambition, and a more restless longing after territorial acquisitions. It is no less a personage than ex-President Fillmore, who, until lately, has been considered as ice-bound and passionless as mid-winter. We would have as soon expected a genical blaze from a wet blanket, fire from a lump of northern ice, or blood from a turnip, as a frolicksotne tendency to Young America and rampant filibusterism from ex-President Fillmore.

But times change and men change with them. Mr. Fillmore seems to have suffered such a change. In a recent speech delivered sort to all sorts of false statements of facts, and one thousand gas burners, so well arranged, at Vicksburg during his southern pilgrimage, he is reported to have thus expressed himself:

"In his speech at Vicksburg he spoke of that portion of the Mississippi valley being the centre of the republic ; ' not indeed the republie with its present limits; for Canada, 'said he, with a glow of feeling and a kindling of the eye, 'is knocking for admittance, and Mexico would be glad to come in; and, without saving whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them, for it is the manifest destiny of this government to embrace the whole North American continent.' This is quite different from the letter he wrote while President, indicating hostility to the acquisition

Why sleep the thunders of outraged fogydom? If there be one bolt hotter than all the rest, should be hurled against the head of the rash and roystering ex-President. If we deserved a scolding for our moderate progressive tendencies, he deserves, at least, a reprimand; for the old saying hath it that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

FUSION. The man who takes up one pet ism will surely end by espousing the whole hydra-headed round of isms. The New York Tribune is an exemplification of the truth of this remark. In its insane pursuit of vagaries, in its blind devotion to new-fangled theories and strange and perverse ideas, it loses sight of all that is real, substantial, and useful. But it is not without method in its madness. Whilst it wanders in the mazes of ingenious but crazy thought, it plans with cunning contrivance, and works with unrelaxing perseverance to accomplish its more than useless-its hurtful objects. It seems to be opposed to everything that is settled. regular and useful. It scoffs at well-established systems. It laughs at all that stands approved by the wisdom of ages. Could it carry out its schemes and make the world conform to its views, what a world we should have! Every thing would be turned upside down. Women and men, angels and devils, blacks and whites would all be mixed together in strange confusion. Men who are unsteady in all other things are generally steady in their politics. Those who would not hesitate to commit any crime, from robbing a hen-roost up to murder, will, with remarkable adelity, adhere to their party. Not so with the Tribune. It values party only so far as it can be made subservient to its insane theories, social, philanthropic, and religious. It so hates the Constitution, it so abhors the institutions of the country, that it would gladly unite with any band to break them

Its last exhibition of malevolent madness is of a piece with all its other displays of mischievous insanity. It proposes a union of the whigs with all the abolitionists, freesoilers, fanatics, and isms in one solid body, against the Nebraska bill and in favor of the Missouri restriction. It cares not what the process shall be called, whether "fusion," co-operation," or what not. It is equally indifferent to the name of the proposed organization. Pirates, freebooters, or any other name would answer.

MR. EVERETT AND THE HULSEMANN LETTER.

Up to the present moment we have studiously refrained from admitting anything into our columns in relation to Senator Everett, and the much-talked-of "Hulsemann letter." The charge that Mr. Everett had set up a claim to the authorship of that celebrated letter was made in the columns of the New York Evening Post; and, although the most minute and circumstantial account of the whole affair was given, vet so reckless is the Post in its asserions, so little confidence can be felt in its statenents, and so low is our estimate of its characer, that we are not willing to take its say-so where the good name of eminent statesmen is implicated, without corroborating witnesses. We know nothing about the affair; but as it has attracted much attention from the press, and has been made the subject of much remark, we extract the following denial of it from the Boston Courier, of Monday, which paper is said to occupy a confidential relation to the parties

"THE HULSEMANN LETTER.—The special rrespondent of the New York Evening Post. who, with 'optics sharp, sees what is not to be seen,' has recently been exercising his imagination at the expense of the credulity of his readers, upon a story with regard to the authorship of the celebrated Hulsemann letter, and the authorship thereof, into which he has drawn Mr. Fletcher Webster, and manufactured various circumstances which are without any

origin in fact. We understand that the whole of his statement in regard to Mr. Everett's correspondence with Mr. F. Webster during Mr. Everett's late visit to Boston, Mr Fletcher Webster's reply, the excitement of friends, &c., &c., so circumstantially set forth, is wholly without foundation. No such correspondence took place; no such original draught was given by Mr. Fletcher Webster to Mr. Everett; nor did any communication of any sort take place between them on

"Whether or not Mr. Everett had a hand-in he preparation of the Hulsemann letter, we annot says. It is very likely, certainly, that, being ill at the time, at Franklin, Mr. Webster availed himself of Mr. Everett's ever-ready riendship on that as on other occasions; and the friends of both would be willing the whole world should know the fact, if such were the case, which would be equally honorable to both parties, and show, in most agreeable light, the confidence and friendship that existed between

these two distinguished gentlemen. "That Mr. Everett, however, is perfectly anxious to make such facts known, or that he procured such draught for publication, or made any publication of it, we do not believe. We have never seen it. It would have been a ighly proper thing, certainly, for Mr. Webster's epresentatives to publish the circumstance, nd doubtless they will at a proper time, if the facts authorize them to do so; but we can easily see that the statements of the Post correspon dent are intended to injure not less the one living statesman than the memory of the other

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF THE DANVILLE (VIRGINIA) RAILROAD.

The Richmond papers announce the election of Vincent Witcher, esq., of Pittsylvania, to the presidency of the Danville Railroad Company. Several other gentlemen were nominated and voted for, but Mr. Witcher received a large maority. He was elected to fill the vacancy occaioned by the death of W. P. Tunstall.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM OHIO.

The enemies of the Nebraska bill are sadly riven to misrepresentation. The same lack of all sorts of perversions and misrepresentations. that has not been refuted; they have scarcely made an assertion that has not been disproved.

Hon. George E. Pugh, the new senator from Ohio, whose position on the Nebraska question we have never doubted, was claimed by them as an anti-Nebraska man. He was declared to be bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh. It is to be presumed that his opinions on that important subject will no longer be doubted by them since the delivery of his recent speech-a notice of which and of the resolutions passed by the meeting he addressed we extract from one of our exchanges. It is as follows:

"The Hon. George E. Pugh, the new senator elect from Ohio, addressed a large and enthusiastic Nebraska meeting at Cincinnati on the 6th instant. His speech is spoken of as a powerful vindication of Judge Douglas's bill, and of the great principle of congressional nonintervention and popular sovereignty on which

"The following are among the resolutions reported and adopted by the meeting:

" Resolved, That the principle of self-govern marks the progress of the principles of democracy, as conceived and enunciated by the vene-rated founders of our republic and the national Juion; and has with a full understanding our hearty approval, and is entitled to and will receive the united support of all who appreciate and would be pleased to see political power secured where it belongs, to the people.

"Resolved, That the national honor has been

ustained unsullied for more than three-quarters of a century by the democratic party, as well upon the field of battle as in the halls of legislation; and we are not now to be alarmed or deceived by the false cries from the tomb of whiggery, even though they be swelled occasionally regard no compromises; neither do we fear to as sail any law, however sanctified by time, which in its principle, direct or remote, refuses or denies

power to the people.
"Resolved, That we are opposed to the amendment to the Nebraska and Kansas bill, which reuses political rights to emigrants not American itizens; for we believe that the pioneers who indergo the hardships and perils of frontier life to achieve independent homes, should be guarantied the right, politically as well as physically, to protect their persons and property.

"Resolved, That we believe the vigorous en-

preement of the principles of the Nebraska and Kansas bill will quiet the question of slaver; for all the future, leaving its adjustment where it properly belongs—to the people.

"Resolved, That we hold the compromises of the

Constitution as sacred, and recognise the utmost freedom of opinion and of utterance; but we abhor, and here solemnly and emphatically denounce, the wild spirit of fanaticism engendered by treasonable political abolitionism, and proclaim that egitimate democracy can have neither sympathy nor fraternity with it. As we would uphoid the principles of democracy, we love and cherish our

"The position of Mr. Pugh, so entirely mis represented and reversed on the Nebraska bill can scarcely be made a question for the future But when will the sheets that have caught up and heralded these misrepresentations exhibit the same alacrity in recalling them? As yet, in none of these quarters, have we seen the slightest allusion to or correction of these partisan inventions.

Another Victim.-The Dunkirk Journal states that a young lady, living at Laona, in Chautauque county, has been an inmate of an asylum for the insane for several weeks, without any hope for relief. Her lamentable condition was produced by

TO THE 3,000 ANTI-NEBRASKA CLERGYMEN .-A rare chance. Sermon for sale !- M. DeBevoise, an itinerant lecturer, was lately imprisoned in the Springfield (Massachusetts) jail, for a trivial debt, by the liberal whig publishers of the Republican. While in limbo, he sent forth to the world several unique compositions

of these we extract the following: "Yesterday, was the fast day; the time onored anniversary of prayer and repentance, and I feel edified to understand that your worthy citizens kept it duly, even to the farthest application of the term; for my own part, the renoon was all fast with me, but the afternoon was much faster.

through the columns of the Post. From one

"As your readers take special interest in my ctions, let me tell them that I began yesterday by composing a sentimental sonnet to an imagi nary lady's toe nail, in the style you may fre quently notice in your exchanges or periodicals, signed by 'Harry,' 'Rose,' or 'Fanny.' Well, af ter warming up at this energetic subject. I seized the inspiration, and composed a sermon on the Nebraska question, the copyright of which I am now willing to sell to any politically disposed reverend gentleman in this State, for the small sum of \$5! Pulpit doctrine is coming down in the market."

THE FRENCH HIPPODROME. For several days past, groups of gamins and other idlers have been collecting around udiciary square, watching with much interest the erection of the enclosures for the use of M. Franconi's French hippodrome company. which, with its equipments and horses, has een transferred entire from Madison street. New York, to this city. The hippodrome, (from hippos, horse, and dromos, course,) now nearly ompleted, compares most favorably with those n Paris and New York, in regard to safety, comfort, and convenience. The space enclosed is two acres: the dimensions being neessary to the grandeur and gorgeousness of the thrilling feats and brilliant olympian games proposed. The arena, beautifully laid off and planted with evergreens, is festooned with tricolored drapery, and is designed in the form of an ellipse. It is 314 feet in diameter from north to south, and extends 214 feet from east to west; the whole area of which is covered by 62.000 square feet of canvass, which is supported by four pole-masts, and sustained still more securely by 46 supporters. The tribunes, or seats, are securely adjusted, and unusually strengthened by oblique braces and uprights. The seats and approaches are carpeted, and plainly but tastefully painted and decorated, and will probably accommodate, comfortably seated, from about 4,000 to 5,000 spectators.

From the expenditures already made, the enerprising proprietors seem determined to spare no exertions to render this place of amusement worthy of the patronage of the elite of our city. In fine, every possible attention to comfort, safety, and enjoyment, has been betowed, and the entertainmer ts will be of such character that the most fastidious can have o cause of complaint.

In most places of public amusement, one of he usual inconveniences has been the want of a proper degree and arrangement of light; in this respect nothing has been omitted to supply the desideratum; for Mr. John Reese, one of our most skillful artisans, to whom has been entrusted the fitting up and superintendence of the gas department, has made the most extensive preparations for the brilliant illumihonesty that leads them to disregard the Con- nation of the arena, tribunes, offices, apstitution and its sacred guaranties, to destroy proaches, and dressing apartments, of this gi-State equality, and to build up one section on gantic establishment. This end is attained the ruins of another section, leads them to re- by the introduction of from eight hundred to that, notwithstanding the difficulties attendant They have not advanced a single argument upon a proper distribution of light, the tasteful and artistic ornaments of the arena and the decorative details of the war-chariots, triumphal cars, and equestrian equipments, will be exhibited to the best advantage. That the fixtures will be so arranged, by Mr. Reese, as to prevent any leakage and the consequent diffusion of the disagreeable odor of the illuminating agent to the annovance of the spectators, is indicated by his highly satisfactory work in the Patent Office, President's House, the United States Insane Hospital, and the Smithsonian Institution.

The troupe is composed of eighty performers, chiefly from the original company at the Hippodrome in Paris, and whose reputation had been established there and subsequently at New York. The magnificent stud of trained horses, seventy in number, is unsurpassed; the ostrich races, reindeers driven in chariots, ostriches ridden by boys, and the mediaval tournaments, with steel-clad knights in brilliant rappings and gorgeous display, will afford our citizens an opportunity of witnessing the inauguration here of the classic diversions in-

stituted by the ancient Grecians and Romans n honor of their gods and heroes. These national games were held in such esteem, that the victors were highly venerated and carried home in triumphal cars, crowned with laurels, and maintained at the public expense.

The style of amusement proposed by M Franconi is so far superior in excellence and splendor to that heretofore in vogue, that its successful introduction to the people of our city must result in amusement as well as instruction. Here we have renewed the thrilling feats and heroic exploits of the Olympian, Pythian, and Nemean games, and the usual mythological and classical adornments of Homeric demi-gods. A grand dress rehearsal will be given on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. previous to the general opening to the public.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column.

A Remarkable Recognition.-The last Williamsburg (Va.) Gazette states that, a short time ago, while Ruffin's band, from Richmond, was laying at the Eastern lunatic asylum in that place. for the gratification and amusement of the inmates, one of them, a negro woman, who had been con-fined to the hospital for many years, suddenly stepped forward, and, pointing out a member of the band, exclaimed, "There is my son, whom I nusician was greatly surprised at first; but, upon aquiring, he was convinced that his mother stood efore him—a being that he had never before nown, and whom he had no recollection of ever aving seen. We understand he asked permison of the board of directors to have his parent estored to him, which was granted, and he has taken her home to Richmond, after confinement a the hospital twenty-three years.

The Ocean Telegraph. The St. John's (N. B.) Post states "that all doubt has now been dispated relative to the completion of the important enterprise of erecting the electric telegrap England and America. David Dudle Field, Cyrus W. Field, and Chandler White, esqs of New York, accompanied by F. N. Gisborne esq., arrived at St. John's a few days since, with view of making arrangements for the commence-ment of the work." Professor Morse and L'eut. Maury are among the directors of the company.

Congressional.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

In Senate-Friday, April 14, 1854. The Senate was not in session to-day, having

House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a com unication from the President of the United States, in compliance with a resolution passed on the 4th instant, transmitting all the correspond-ence relating to the seizure and release of Martin ence relating to the seizure and release of Martin Koszta, at Smyrna. Nearly all of the information has heretofore been published. Several letters, however, in addition to those already in print, ac-company the message of the President. We ex-tract the following from those documents. Captain Ingraham, in writing to the Navy De-partment, under date of Smyrna, July 3, 1853,

I have taken a fearful responsibility upon me y this act, (relative to Koszta's release;) but after Ir. Brown had informed me that Koszta kad taken e oath of allegiance to the United States and foresworn all allegiance to Russia, that he was an American citizen, and had been under the proection of the legation at Constantinople, I could not hesitate to believe he was fully entitled to protection. It was a case of life and death; for, if Koszta had been taken to Trieste, his fate was sealed; and could I have looked the American people in the face again if I had allowed a citizen to be executed and not use the power in my hands to protect him, for fear of doing too much? The easy manner also in which he was given up, and the convention that he should be held by a third

evidence that they were not sure of their ground.
"Should my conduct be approved, it will be one of the proudest moments of my life, that I have saved this gallant man from a cruel and igno-minous death. On the other hand, should the ourse I have pursued be disavowed, I must bow course I have pursued be disavowed, I must bow to the decision; but, whatever may be the conse-quences to me, I shall feel I have done my best to support the honor of the flag, and not allow a citi-zen to be oppressed who claimed at my hands the protection of the flag."

Secretary Dobbin, of the Navy Department, in

eply to Captain Ingraham, dated Washington, tugust 19, 1853, says: "This department does not Adjust 19, 1903, says: "I his department does not feel called on to enlarge on the various questions of international law involved in the proceedings adopted by the officers of the different governments concerned. These questions may hereafter become a subject of discussion between the respective governments interested.

I deem it proper at present to content myself y assuring you that the prudence, promptness, nd spirit which marked the part you bore in the ansaction is approved by this department. "It is a matter of gratification that the affair

minated without a resort to collision and bloodshed.
The President desires that upon all occasions, and in all parts of the globe visited by the American navy the rights and the property of American citizens shall be watched over with vigilance, and rotected with energy. But he with no less earexercise due caution to avoid the slightest in-

regard the rights of others.
"Respect the flags of other nations, and with
the more pride you can demand respect for your

wn." The message and accompanying documents were

THE PUBLIC LANDS. The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, having for its object the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands, according to the time they

have been in market.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third eading—yeas 72, nays 68.

Mr. COX moved that it be laid upon the table;

Mr. COX moved that it be laid upon the table; but the motion did not prevail—yeas 69, nays 80. The bill was then passed—yeas 83, pays 64 Mr. PHELPS moved that the rules be suspended. He said if the motion should prevail, he should move to lay aside the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, and to take up the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill.

Mr. Edgerton moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the

PRIVATE CALENDAR. The SPEAKER said as this was private bill

day, the last-named motion was first in order.

The question was put and decided in the affirma-

The bill for the relief of the widow and heirs of Elijah Bebee, was considered and laid aside to be eported to the House.

The committee next took up the bill for

ief of the heirs of Richard W. Meade. Mr. CHANDLER commenced a speech in favor f it, but gave way to Mr. CLINGMAN, who, after saying that this was Good Friday, and that it was time for the com-

nittee to rise, made a motion to that effect. And it prevailed. The bill for the relief of the widowand heirs of

Elijah Beebe was passed.

WEST POINT ACADEMY. On motion of Mr. HAVEN, the House again went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. Jones, of New York, in the chair and took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the West Point military academy; the question pending being on agreeing to the Senate's amendments thereto.

That appropriating \$20,000 for the repairs of the riding-hal was discussed for a short time, when On motion of Mr. HAVEN, the committee rose. That gentleman then offered a resolution to limit he debate on the bill; but before taking the ques-

The House adjourned until Monday

to the select committee of thirteen.

PRESENTATION OF A MEMORIAL. By Mr. BERNHISEL: The memorial of the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah in relation to the Pacific railroad. Referred

San Diego Herald .- A gleam of California San Diego Herald.—A gleam of California fun comes to us through the columns of the San Diego lierald, whilome conducted by Mr. Phœnix, who has left the funny things and fanciful things of life to go and forget them all in matrimony. The paper is enlivened slightly by "Borax," during the absence of the heavy editor, and the following series of questions and answers on profound topics occur in the number of the paper for February 4 numerical to be extracted from a new February 4, purporting to be extracted from a new dictionary of arts and sciences by Professor S. S.

Quizzins, L. L. D. of Santa Cruz: Questions in Geology.—Question. Which is the oldest rock? Answer.—The "rock of ages."
Q. What is a dangerous formation? A. Traps.
Q. What caused oyster shells on top of the Allebanical

ghanies A. Oysters.
Q. What do you understand by Gneiss? A. A. other's daughter. Q. What color is produced by Wackes? A.

Q. What is meant by boulders? A. The com-Q. Where are fissures found? A. Near the Q. What remarkable fissure is in San Francisco?

Minerology -Q. What forms pudding-stone Q. Gin'-stones? A. Sardonyz. What stone used in Irish manufactures?

the blarny stone. Q. What mineral frequently used by Germans's. Onyx. Chemistry .- Q. What is Prussian-blue? A. A. Q. What is precipitate? A. Santa Anna's re-

Q. What is ultra marine? A. Commodore Q. What chemist is not to be believed! What Chemical product formed a considera-

ole article of trade in California at one time? A Q. What exchanged for 2 A. Bullion.

Metallurgy.—Q. What is the best copper?

Q. What is lead? A. An animal production.
Q. Why? A. Because it is found in pigs.
Q. How do you try the temper of iron? A. b mnking it steel.

Q. What is cast steel? A. A kind of soap.

Q. By What people is it not known? A. Cas-

Electricity. Q. What is a "battery?" Q. How is a battery charged? A. By fines and Q. How do you give a shock? A. By calling a adv an "old maid." Q. What is a positive pole? A. Kosiusco.

From the Charleston Mercery.

TUESDAY, April 11, 1854 .- The convention

was called to order at 9 o'clock by the president, and the minutes of the preceding meeting were read by the secretary.

The president submitted a letter from the committee of arrangements, requesting the delegates to wear their badges; stating the reception-room is open from 8, a. m., to 10, p. m.; and requesting the committe of the con-

theatre is occupied.
On motion by Mr. Okey, of Louisiana, the president was requested to furnish the presid-ing secretary with a copy of his address on taking the chair as president, that the same may be published with the proceedings of this

ention to use the reception-room when the

Mr. Conner, of South Carolina, presented etter from J. B. De Bow, esq. and other papers, which were read, and on his motion, were reerred to the committee on business.

Mr. Combs. of Kentucky, announced that

Messrs. A. L. Shotwell and W. H. Standiford, of Kentucky, and Mr. Hamilton Smith, of Indiana, had arrived, and moved that their names be entered on the list of delegates, and that they be appointed members of the committee

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, submitted resolutions in favor of the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, which upon his motion were laid upon the table to be taken up to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, when Mr. J. will address the convention on the subject. Mr. Myers, of Virginia, submitted resolutions

Europe from southern cities, which he accompanied with some remarks upon the subject. he resolutions were referred.

Mr. Combs, of Kentucky, presented resolu-tions in favor of a Pacific railroad; which were Mr. Coleman, of Alahama, submitted resoations in reference to the establishment of

southern manufactories, and the employment of slave labor: referred. Mr. Coleman, of Mississippi, submitted reso-ations in favor of the railroad bills which have passed the United States Senate, and are now

before the House of Representatives. Mr. Norcross, of Georgia, submitted resolutions in favor of attracting foreign capital to the south, which, after some explanatory re

arks by Mr. N., were referred. Mr. Pike, of Arkansas, submitted resolutions favor of a Pacific railroad, which, after some emarks, were referred. On motion by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, Mr.

Rhea, of Texas, and Mr. Smith, of Indiana, were appointed vice-presidents for their States re-Mr. Gibbon, of North Carolina, submitted

resolutions in reference to the mining interests of the south and a general system of coinage; which, after some remarks, were referred. Mr. Tift, of Georgia, presented resolutions

n reference to a general system of railroads in the south. On motion by Mr. Printup, of Georgia, i was ordered that hereafter, at the commence ment of the sessions of the convention, the States should be called on in alphabetical order for resolutions. Mr. P. submitted resolutions ecommending liberal grants by southern States

to railroads: referred.

Mr. Heart, of South Carolina, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to report on the deficiencies and irregularities of he mail service, foreign and domestic, in the southern States, and the proper remedy: re-

Mr. Campbell, of Tennessee, submitted a esolution for the remission or reduction of the luty on railroad iron: referred.

Mr. Tift, of Georgia, submitted a resolution directing the general committee to report upon the mode of a State's protecting itself against violation of her constitutional or natural rights. Mr. McGinsey, of Louisiana, submitted reso-

lutions recommending the south to patronize Mr. Morton, of Georgia, offered resolutions in favor of the appointment of commissioners to mediate between the belligerent powers of

Europe, which he accompanied by some re-He was followed by Mr. Marshall, of Mississippi, on the same subject, and the resolutions were referred. Mr. Ayer, of South Carolina, offered a resoution in favor of the encouragement of immi-

gration: referred. Mr. Underwood, of Tennessee, submitted a esolution for the support a press to advocate the objects of the convention: referred. Mr. Crandall submitted a resolution in favo

of establishing and patronizing southern lines of steamers: referred. On motion by Mr. Lawton, of South Caroina, it was ordered that gentlemen address the convention from the rostrum whenever they

On motion by Mr. Smith, of Maryland, it was ordered that the convention be opened daily with prayer. Adopted. Mr. Trenholm, of South Carolina, submitted

memorial on education : referred. Mr. Gibbs, of Tennessee, submitted a resolu ion in favor of chartered companies to estabish steamships and sailing lines of packets

from southern cities: referred. Mr. Price, of Florida, submitted a resolution favor of a railroad across Peninsuia of Flo rida. Referred.

Mr. Wilcox, of Tennessee, offered a resolu tion in favor of negotiating with China for the introduction of cotton and tobacco. Referred. Mr. Whittle, of Virginia. Resolution in favor of the adoption of a constitution for the con-

vention as a permanent body: referred. Mr. Combs, of Kentucky, presented the re solutions of the chamber of commerce of Louisville, asking that the next meeting of the conrention may be held in that city: referred.

Mr. Brownlow, in response to a general call addressed the convention briefly on the subject Cuba and temperance; whereupon the conven ion adjourned until to-morrow, at 9 o'clock.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT MURDER-MAN KILLED.—We learn from the Vernon (Ohio) Transcript, that Mr. Paul Gulger, a worthy citizen of the town of Vernon, while on his way from Syracuse to Manlius, in On ondaga county, the first of last week, observed man coming out of the woods which skirted the road, at a little distance behind him, swinging carelessly a pocket handkerchief, which eemed to contain some weight in the end. As Mr. G. had some money with him, (he having received about \$400 from the Bank of Vernon day or two before,) he was suspicious of the fellow's movements, and as circumstances afterwards warranted, not without cause. He, thereore, took his knife out of his pocket, and finding it in order, kept it in his hand.

The fellow walked quite fast, still swinging

his handkerchief, and as he gained upon him, Mr. G. stepped aside and let him pass. Immediately after, the fellow slackened his pace, so nuch so, that with very slow walking Mr. G. found he was gaining upon him. He, there-fore, was in the act of passing him again, when the fellow, with a certain jerk of the handkerchief, struck at Mr. G., hitting him on his head. Mr. G., immediately upon feeling the blow, fetched his hand containg the knife around suddenly, and struck the fellow a blow on the back of the neck, inflicting a frightful wound, killing him instantly. Mr. G. hurried on to the next house, informing the inhabitants of what he had done, and giving himself up to the authorities. They found upon the person of the fellow, two revolvers and a slung shot in the handkerchief. A coroner's inquest From the National Intelligeneer,

Governor William P. Duval. The late William P. Duval, whose death took place at Washington on the 19th instant, was type of the genuine American characterapt, self-relying, and fertile in natural resources. He was born in Virginia, of one of its old families. Some early pranks, of a whimsical but innocent kind, gained him the character of an "unlucky boy,"—prone to all kinds of mischief. The harsh treatment he experienced in consequence stung him to the quick. He considered himself misunderstood and undervalued. "I'll go from home," said he, "and shift for my-self." There was at that time in Virginia a rage for emigration to Kentucky. He had heard wonders of that country, and of the glorious, independent life of the hunters who ranged its forests, and lived by the rifle. He

determined to go there and adopt that mode of life. His father considered it the passing calife. His father considered it the passing captice of a boy, being little aware of his wounded spirit and of the dogged resolution of his character. Finding, however, that he was not to be moved either by persuasion or remonstrance, he gave way to his humor, trusting that a little rough experience would soon bring him home gain. He even gave him a well-filled purse o assist him on his wayfaring. The hunter in embryo asked for a horse and servant.

"A horse! why you would not go a mile without racing him and breaking your neck, and, as to a servant, you cannot take care of yourself, much less of him,"

"How am I to travel there?" "Why, I suppose, you are man enough to

He spoke jestingly, little thinking the lad would take him at his word; but the latter was thoroughly piqued in respect to the enterprise so he pocketed the purse, made up his pack, and girded up his loins for the journey.
"When will you come back?" asked his sis-

ter, as he hung round his neck weeping. "Never, by Heavens! till I come back a member of Congress from Kentucky. I am determined to show that I am not the tail-end of the family. Such was the launch forth in life of a youth but a little way in his teens. His pedestrian journey had its hardships. He was at one time in danger of being stopped as a runaway ap-prentice; after which he avoided houses as

much as possible, lighting a fire at night in some wood or ravine, and sleeping before it in hunter style.
At length he arrived at Brownsville, legweary, wayworn, and in shabby plight, having camped out" for several nights. The landord of the inn was unwilling to receive a vagrant boy beneath his roof; he was about to

turn him off, when his wife interfered. "Where can you be going my lad?" said she.

To Kentucky. "What are you going there for?"

She looked earnestly at him for a moment or wo. "Have you a mother living?" said she, at length. "No, madam; she has been dead for some

if you had a mother living you would not be From that moment the good woman treated him during his sojourn with a woman's kind-

"I thought so," said she, warmly; "I knew

Embarking at Wheeling on a flat-bottomed boat, called a "broad horn," he floated down the Ohio past Cincinnati, then a mere group of og cabins, and the site of Lonisville. then stood a solitary house, until, after a voyage of several days, he landed near the mouth Green river, and struck for the interior of Kentucky. He had relations in Lexington and other settled places, but he resolved to keep clear of them all, being resolutely beut on making his own way in the world without assistance or control. So he made for the wildest part of the country, camping out at night, and upping on a wild turkey which he had shot. n the midst of the wilderness he was accosted

by a man in a hunting dress. Where are you from?" said the latter.

"What! in old Virginny?"

"The same." "How on earth did you get here?"

"I landed at Green river from a broad-horn "And where are your companions?" "I have none."

"Where are you going?" "Any where." "What have you come here for?" "To hunt."

"Well," cried the other, laughing, "you'll nake a real hunter, there's no mistaking that But come, go home with me; my name is Bil I live not far off; stay with me little while, and I'll teach you how to hunt." This was his first introduction into hunting

ife. He soon became expert in "wood craft and was a great favorite among the hardy hunters of Kentucky. He remained among them until, from the influx of population, game became scarce; and until, probably, he had satisfied the hunting humor. He now began to think he was fiit for something better han to carry a gun on his shoulder day after lay, dodging about after bears, deer, and other brute beasts. He called to his mind his boyish poast never to return home until he returned a member of Congress from Kentucky. Was

his the way to fit himself for such a station? He determined on becoming a lawyer. It is rue, he knew almost nothing, having left school efore he had learnt beyond the rule of three. Never mind," said he to himself "I am a errible fellow for hanging on to anything when ve once made up my mind; and if a man has ut ordinary capacity, and will set to work with heart and soul, and stick to it, he can do almost anything."

We forbear to go into the detail of his pro parations for the bar, and his first launch i he profession. The same spirit that had rought him on foot to Kentucky and made a intsman of him, carried him in on his new career. He was admitted to the bar just as he was crossing the threshold of manhood. The country town where the court was sitting was thronged with country people. He was a stranger there; an incident made him at home as he entered the public room of the inn, where there was some noise and drinking; he saw rough bully of a fellow, who was partly intoxi cated, strike an old man. Duval knocked him down and kicked him into the street. In a mo ment he had a dozen rough shakes of the hand and invitations to drink, and found himsel

quite a personage in the rough assembly. The next morning the court opened. He took his seat among the lawyers as a mere spectator. A man was to be tried for passing unterfeit money. He had no lawyer, and was told to choose one. He looked round the court and selected Duval. The latter was astonished at being chosen; he, a beardless youngster, unpractised at the bar, perfectly un-His defence of his client was a perfect hit; that and the kicking of the bully out of loors set him up in business. Suits crowded in upon him, and he soon became eminent in his profession, especially in the branch of crim-

In 1812 he signalized himself in another capacity, commanding a company of Kentucky mounted volunteers, and protecting the frontier settlements in the valley of the Wabash he back part of the neck, evidently aiming at from the murderous inroads of the savages. Whilst abroad from home on this service he was elected by his neighbors to represent them in Congress. Here was the realization of his bovish boast; he might now return with honest pride to his paternal home. He had proved that he was not the "tail-end "of his family. As a member of Congress he acquitted him self with ability and credit; but, after a time retired voluntarily from political life, and re sumed his profession. He was now appointed was held, and the circumstances corroborating ly governor of that Territory. Here he was the statement of Mr. G., he was honorably cx officio superintendent of Indian affairs, which he administered with great judgment and humanity. He appreciated the daring and heroic characteristics of some of the Florida chief-tains, gained their confidence, and exercised a surprising influence over their tribes. He re-signed this office of his own accord, after fill-

ing it for twelve years.

Most of his children having settled in Texas, he was persuaded, five or six years since, to remove to that State. Business recently brought him to Washington, where he was attacked by paralysis, which ultimately was the cause of is death when about seventy years of age.

Few men who have led such a varied life ave left behind so pure and spotless a name. His public services, and the integrity and ability with which he acquitted himself in his public trusts, are widely known. His dauntless courage, too, has been proved on various trying occasions. But it is among his intimates that his loss will be more especially lamented; among those who delighted in his simple, unaffected goodness, his genial humor, his de-voted and unwavering friendship, in the kind and generous qualities of his heart, and the manly independence of his spirit. To such it will be a satisfaction to learn that throughout his illness he was exempt from suffering, and although nearly helpless he was cheerful to the last; and as he closed his eyes in death a smile played upon his venerable and beloved counteplayed upon his venerable and beloved counte-nance, seeming to reflect good will to the world he was leaving, and hopes of a happier state in that to which he was going. In concluding this hasty sketch, we cannot but repeat the words with which it commenced

-he was a type of the genuine American character.

Note.-Some of the facts in the above article were published several years since in a sketch entitled "Experience of Ralph Ringwood," but which gave incidents in the early life of Governor Duval, taken from his own lips

Adventures at a Masked Ball in Paris.

One of the adventures of the last ball is worth mentioning. The two principal actors in the scene belong to the aristocratic Faubourg St. Germain. A certain count, availing him self of the marital privileges which aristocratic customs permit, left his wife at home to go to the masked ball. The countess would have seen no evil in the simple act of going to spend an hour or two at the ball, if she had not been informed that he went there to encounter a piquant actress, who, it was reported, had cap-tivated her husband, and of whom he had declared himself the fervent admirer.

The countess determined to discover the inrigue, and she therefore determined to go to the masked ball. To succeed in her project, a travesty was indispensable. She took the disguise of an elegant dandy. But, young and beautiful, as well as talented and graceful, the countess would find it difficult to deceive any one under her masculine disguise. She therefore employed a close-fitting mask, and a light cloak, which concealed all her person but the foot and bottom of the pantaloon. Thus disguised, it might pass for the fantasy of a boy, who wished to find at the ball a double pleasure, in carrying on intrigues among his

The young man made quite a sensation; but he seemed desirous of finding some one in the assemblage, and, guided by a confident in his secret, who was devoted to his projects, he soon found the handsome actress, and commenced the attack from under the mask. She listened at first negligently, but the confident took occasion to whisper in her ear. "That is a young Russian prince of eighteen

years, handsome as an Adonis, and immensely Nothing more was netded to make the actress forget her word with the count. She

manœuvered so cunningly that she managed to steal away, although she had promised to sup with him, and she went to the Cafe Anglais to take supper with the Russian prince.

Scarcely had they installed themselves in a cabinet, when some one knocked at the door. No response was made, but the door opened, and the count appeared. He had followed

had arranged everything so that he should be put upon their track. The moment the knock was heard at the door, the young man hastened to replace his mask, and to cover his head The count had made his appearance to reproach the fickle actress for her deception,

who on her part was sufficiently embarrassed "But, sir," said the young man, with a soft, weet voice, "what wrong do you find in two riends, two sisters, wishing to sup together, ho have subjects of importance to talk about? "You will try in vain to impose on me, sir," eplied the count in a rough tone; "I know hat you are a man."

"And suppose I am, sir?" "I tell you that madame is engaged to sup with me, and I shall not suffer her to sup with nother. "But if madame has changed her notion?

Such things occur every day."
"I shall not permit it. She shall sup with ne-with me alone!" "To dispose thus of the wishes of madame. and to talk as master-have you rights?"

"Yes, sir, I have rights the most positive," replied the count, exaggerating a little the truth in favor of his cause. "Ah, sir, if madame, the countess, heard

"Sir, I do not receive lessons; I give them; and you shall render me satisfaction for your conduct and your words!" " A challenge. "Yes sir. And first do me the pleasure of

aking off your mask; it is improper to guard it in my presence, and I have the right to see the face of my adversary." "And if it does not please me to show it to

"Then I shall pull off myself your impertinent mask !" "Violence, eh? I hope you are satisfied!" and the mask and the hood fell, disclosing a splendid head of blonde hair, and the count, stupefied, recognised the countess. The actress shared his surprise, and saluted the discovery with a burst of joyous laughter, but the count did not laugh .- Cor. of N. Y. Tribune.

The secret Russian correspondence, recently made public in England, affords, says the New York Post, the most satisfactory glimpse into the penetralia of the czar's cabinet, the

world has ever been indulged with. "We have the emperor taking Sir Henry Seymour by the button-hole, and telling him confidentially, that Turkey is sick, mortally sick, will die soon, and the body will smell unless some arrangements are made at once for the disposition of it. That England and Russia can take care of it, if they will put their heads together. Sir Henry intimates a doubt whether Turkey is so sick as the emperor thinks, but writes home about it. Lord John Russell does not think Turkey so very sick, and is afraid to make any arrangement about the body, for fear found out, and not only aggravate it will be the invalid's distemper, but make troub

the other powers.
"Nicholas sticks to it, however, that Turkey cannot live; that her dissolution would take them by surprise and make trouble, unless England and Russia should come to an under standing. Hedid not want anything in writing. The word of a gentleman is enough. Si Henry was not accustomed to this imperial pertinacity. He fought shy, and wrote home for instructions, which would excuse him from the necessity of debating the subject any longer more embarrassing than complimentary.

DA report is current in England that M. Mazzini is preparing to show himself among his par-tisans in Italy.